

Population — 1922.

N. Y. C. GLOBE
JUNE 15, 1922

The Negro Death Rate.

Fifty thousand dollars will be spent by the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History for research and publication in that field. The Carnegie Corporation has contributed one-half of this amount and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial the rest. The research will deal chiefly with the history of the Negro in America, with special studies of free Negroes prior to 1861, and of reconstruction history. It is a phase of American annals which, though it has had little attention, is important, not only for its own sake but because of its bearing on the great and growing problem of the Negro to-day.

The seemingly magic results of an intelligent attack upon more than one phase of contemporaneous Negro life are shown in a recent bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, which has more than 1,600,000 colored policy holders. In the past ten years the average death rate among these has been reduced twenty-five per cent. In 1911 the mortality was 17.5 per thousand. In 1921 it was 13.2, which means that in the latter year the deaths were fewer by 7,000 than would have been the case had the 1913 rate been continued. This record has been achieved simultaneously in all parts of the country, and is largely due to public health work which has educated the Negro in sanitation, diet, care of invalids, etc. The bulletin of the Metropolitan Life gives special praise to the educational work of insurance companies administered by Negroes themselves.

PITTSBURG PA TIMES
MAY 14, 1922

Lower Mortality Among Negroes.

"A remarkable decline in the mortality of Negroes has taken place in the last decade," the statistical bulletin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announces. This should cause rejoicing throughout the land. Even those who have no fellow-feeling for the colored brother cannot fail to appreciate the significance of the statement. Self-interest, if not humane considerations, induces satisfaction with the improvement in health of America's Negro population. For disease knows no color lines. An unhealthy black colony is a menace to the safety of whites among whom it is located. Transmissible diseases in Negroes should make the whites as apprehensive as when the same maladies appear among their own people. No health campaign that does not concern itself with improving the physical condition of colored people will be worth anything to the other races.

The data analyzed shows that in 1911 the mortality among Negroes was 17.5 per 1,000. In 1921 it had declined to 13.2, "which represents a drop of 25 per cent." On this

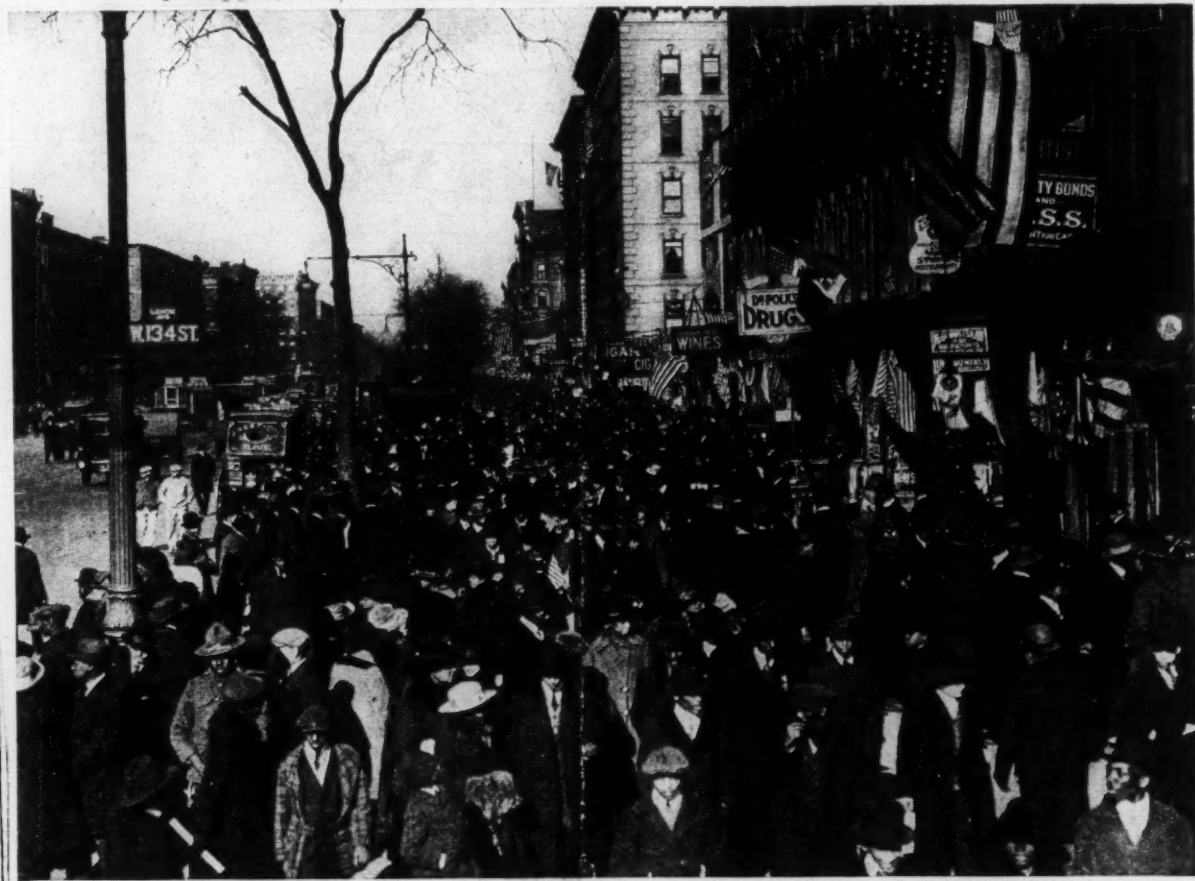
basis there would have been approximately 48,000 more deaths of colored people than actually occurred last year had the 1911 death rate prevailed in the latter twelve-month. Some of the maladies that are claiming fewer Negroes than aforesaid are tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease, bright's disease, malaria, typhoid fever and pellagra. As to some of these the colored people are benefiting from education in prevention and general improvement of sanitation. Better health among the whites due to these influences has made for less exposure of the colored race to diseases infectious and contagious. It is believed also that betterment of health among Negroes has followed naturally their rise to a higher economic plane all over the country in the last several years. They are able now, and willing, to do more for themselves than in the past. But community health work must be carried on without respect to race if the best possible results are to be obtained. It is significant that this truth has burned itself into the consciousness of the people of the South and Southwest, in which sections improvement of health among the Negroes is very marked.

ROCHESTER NY POST EXPRESS
APRIL 12, 1922
Negroes Move to the Cities.

The negro urban population of the United States is now, in round numbers, about 3,500,000, and even more when towns and villages of less than 2,500 inhabitants are included; that is, one-third of the negroes of the United States are now living in villages, towns and cities. The larger part of the increase in negro urban population has been due to migration. In the last five years some 500,000 negroes have moved from rural districts into the towns and cities. A large proportion, therefore, of the negro population is new to city conditions—Southern Workmen."

General

N. Y. C. REVIEW OF REVIEW
JANUARY 1, 1922



SCENE ON LENOX AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY, IN THE HEART OF THE NEGRO COLONY
(Many of the buildings are owned, and practically all are tenanted, by colored residents)

REDISTRIBUTION OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

PRESIDENT HARDING'S recent address at Birmingham has reawakened interest in the future of the negro race in this country. A citizen of Alabama, Mr. A. S. Van de Graaff, has contributed to the *Tuscaloosa News & Times-Gazette* an article on the redistribution of the race in America. Mr. Van de Graaff has been a careful student of the subject for more than thirty years, and as long ago as 1896 he wrote and published conclusions which have been strikingly verified by movements of the Southern colored population which have since taken place.

To show what were the actual changes in the twenty years between 1890 and 1910, the northward movement of the American negro is clearly indicated in the census returns:

There are now more blacks in Cincinnati than in Louisville—more in the border States of the North than in the border States of the South. On the northern side of the old line of cleavage which the Civil War removed, the number of negroes has been increasing through all of fifty-six years, and has had its greatest increase within the last four. On the southern side there has been as steady a decline, at first only relative but later

absolute, until in Kentucky there are now fewer negroes than in 1860, and the black percentage of its population has become less than that for the United States as a whole; until also, as is even more significant, the last census has shown the loss of black population in all the four contiguous subjacent States—Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana. This radical change in trend—this decisive turn toward uniformity in the redistribution of the negroes between North and South under the conditions of freedom—is thus shown to have already operated over wide areas, and it is now being extended over the whole country.

The movement of the blacks out of the South assumed proportions during the World War which have caused the returns of the census of 1920 to be received as a revelation and heralded as sensational by some Northern editors. They should not have been such to any close observer, or student of statistics. The movement has been continuous since the surrender of the armies of the Confederacy, and its expansion was a logical anticipation. But the cumulative influences of

NEGRO IN STATE LOSES PRESTIGE AS BELT PASSES

Race No Longer Outnum-
bers Whites in South-
ern Counties.

BALTIMORE MD. EYE SUN
OCTOBER 12, 1922

CENTER OF COLORED
POPULATION SHIFTED

Moved Farther North And
East During Past
10 Years.

By Henry M. Hyde.

THERE is no longer a Black Belt in Maryland. Twenty years ago there were several counties in the southern end of the State where the negro population outnumbered the white. Today, as the figures of the 1920 census show,



there is not one.

In 1900 there were other counties to the south and on the Eastern Shore in which the two races were almost equally divided. The last

census shows that everywhere in the State the proportion in favor of the whites is growing larger, and everywhere but in Baltimore city the actual number of negroes is decreasing.

In the State at large 20 years ago negroes made up 19.8 per cent. of the total population. In 1910 the percentage had dropped to 17.9, while the actual number of black people in the State had dropped by nearly 3,000. In 1920, while the number slightly increased, the percentage continued its decline, now standing at 16.9.

THIS is in line with the fact, just announced by Washington, that for the first time in history the center of the negro population is gradually rising to the North and East. Up to the time

of the last census that center had always showed a drift to the South and West. Now the negroes are moving into the large manufacturing cities along the Atlantic Coast. The result is that the center of the black belt is now 10 miles farther east and almost 20 miles farther north than it was even 10 years ago.

In Maryland the most striking change in population has come in Charles county, which used to lie at the heart of the local black belt. Twenty years ago it had 1,600 more negroes than whites. The last census shows that the white population has increased by 1,500, while there are 1,600 fewer negroes in the county than in 1900.

THERE was less change in Calvert. In 1800 it had 5,080 white people and 3,148 black. According to the figures of the last census its white population has shrunk during the 20 years to 4,955, a loss of more than 100. But during the same time the number of negroes has decreased by 360, so that now the whites are no longer outnumbered.

In St. Mary's county 20 years ago the two races were almost evenly balanced. The blacks at that time came within a few hundred of equaling the whites. Now there are 3,000 more white people than blacks, due chiefly to a drop of 2,200 in the number of negroes.

THE remarkable way in which Maryland shares the characteristics of both North and South is strikingly illustrated by the distribution of the negro population. While the southern end of the State has a very heavy percentage of negroes, few parts of the United States have less than the tier of northern counties.

Garrett, for instance, lying out at the far northwestern corner of the State, has a total population of almost 20,000. But among them are only 45 negroes in all, a percentage so small as to be negligible. In the same county 97.1 of all the people are native-born whites, the percentage increasing with the years. When it comes to approaching 100 per cent. chemically pure white American stock, it is doubtful if any county in the United States can equal this Western Maryland stronghold.

The five northern counties of the States, lying east of Garrett, all have a very small negro population.

ON the Eastern Shore Somerset county has had for a long time the largest percentage of negroes. During the last 10 years it has lost about 2,000 people, but the percentage of negroes has increased slightly, standing now at 36.1.

Maryland continues to stand among the highest on the list of States so far as its native-born population is concerned. Its native-born whites make up 76.1 per cent. of the total, with 16.9 per cent. of negroes and only 7 per cent. of foreign-born.

Baltimore also is distinguished among great cities in the same way. In New York city, for instance, some 35 per cent. of the people are foreign-born. Returns

from Chicago show practically the same result. In Boston, the ancient home of the Puritan tradition, less than a quarter of the population are of native birth and parentage.

In Baltimore city only 11 per cent. of the total population of 734,000 were born in foreign lands.

Whatever political or other trouble develop in this city or State cannot be blamed on the convenient "foreign vote," which elsewhere so often serves as the scapegoat.

In Maryland and in Baltimore city the native white American must work out his own salvation and carry the burden of his own blunders.

Population - 1922

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS VA HERALD

JANUARY 4, 1922

FEWER DEATHS IN YEAR. 1921

Statistics for 1921 and 1920 Show
Small Decrease in Birth Rate
But Big Decrease in Death
Rate.

Despite the reported exodus of many families from the city in 1921, there were but 131 fewer births in that year than there were in the year 1920, it was reported this morning from the health office.

There were 200 fewer deaths last year than there were in the year 1920.

In the year 1921 432 white babies were born, and 413 colored babies. That made a total of 845 births in the year. In 1920 there were 976 births.

In 1921 there were 437 deaths while in 1920 there were 673 deaths.